

from these impassioned tokens of feeling, are not to be outweighed by the vain privileges of an office which has been disgraced by the incumbency of some of the worst and meanest of men. The treasures of an empire and the dominion of a throne could not have brought to their possessor honors so noble, offerings so precious, or devotion so faithful and enduring. The statue and the column will less firmly and loftily evince a people's sense of your merits and achievements; and the emblazoned page of history, which would be incomplete without the commemoration of your patriotism, wisdom and eloquence, will but imperfectly express the strength of devotion with which you inspired the wise and intelligent of the age. The monumental marble will be cold in its testimonies of your greatness and renown; but our glowing spirits and burning words shall bear you better witness. The granite shall sooner moulder than these living memorials shall fail; for the warm hearts in which our blood will beat, shall swell and thrill in other ages at the utterance of your name, with instinctive emotions of gratitude and affection derived with life from us, and inherited while any remain worthy of America and Liberty.

The history of our country and your life will warrant these impressions of the importance and grandeur of the services which you have rendered to the nation, of the good which you have actually promoted and accomplished. To you, to your labors and eloquence, to your counsels and influence, extending in their consistent and beneficial operation through more than forty years, we owe the enactment and maintenance of the present Tariff law by Southern votes. To you we owe every national measure of relief, protection and harmony which we have been permitted to enjoy. To you we justly ascribe the merit of purposing and effecting that great prosperity and honorable peace, of which our country, for a time, yet retains possession. The whole land is bright and vivid and vocal with the tokens of your wise policy and active patriotism; and the movements of enterprise in art and traffic bear witness of your foresight, judgment and practical statesmanship. And these, with our national honor, peace, union and justice, will long endure as monuments of your glory, or perish only in your realization of prophetic warnings. The land which your toils and aspirations have blessed, the paradise created from wilderness and from waste under the legislation which you suggested, directed and aided,—the very streams converted in the grand movements of art, to the employment, support and happiness of millions,—the splendid fabrics and stately structures of harmonious wealth and labor,—the winds which waft over the seas freedom you vindicated, to every shore, the products of our protected industry, under the flag whose rights you first asserted and maintained,—shall all attest your worth, and shall prolong your un fading glory beyond their being.

Of those who in classic ages have thus served their country and honored humanity, and have fallen in the protracted struggle with malignity, treason, folly and tyranny, it has been well said, in terms which richly express our sense of your claims, that,

"They fell, devoted but undying;
The very galaxies their names are shining;
The silent pillar, lone and gray,
Claims kindred with their sacred clay;
The spirit wraps the dusky mountain;
Their memory sparkles o'er the fountain;
The meaneft rill, the mightiest river,
Roll mingling with their fame forever."

With such already your name is recorded; for to such, by your works and fate alike, you are truly assimilated. With those in all ages who devotedly labored for their country, and departed without earthly reward,—with those "of whom the world was not worthy"—we enshrine you,—with Solon, Demosthenes and Phocion, with the Gracchi and Cicero, with Barneveldt and Dewitt, with Hampden, Vane, Milton and Sydney,—with them attesting at once the glory of liberty and the unworthiness of mankind, and shining as stars for the guidance and consolation of the faithful who labor for the freedom and good of their race, in other times, in other lands.

There are those who under you, and in the hope of your election, have given to this great cause the best energies of their best days; but they do not regret the bestowal. They would not recall those years of toil, even did they overlook the permanent good accomplished, the truth diffused, the principles inculcated, and all by which the way has been prepared for future success, and impediments have been created to the consummation of the destructive policy. The years thus passed are no inconsiderable portion of an ordinary active life. Their vivid impressions can never pass away from the characters which they formed or modified. The hopes, the purposes, the toils cannot be forgotten. But above all things their great object and director must ever remain prominent in interest and memory. Such attachment is not transferable; and whatever changes come in the movements of future years, however occasion may present new measures and new men, still this devotion will exclude all rivalry, and can "own no second love."

And therefore, we will remember you, HENRY CLAY, while the memory of the glorious or the sense of good remains in us, with a grateful and admiring affection which shall strengthen with our strength and shall not decay with our decline. We will remember you in all our future trials and reverses, as him whose name honored defeat and gave it a glory which victory could not have brought. We will remember you when patriotic hope rallies again to successful contest with the agencies of corruption and ruin; for we will never know a triumph which you do not share in life, whose glory does not accrue to you in death. We will remember you while the national peace and prosperity continues; and when the war-clouds now darkening and muttering over the horizon have risen to overcast the clear and placid sky yet

above us, and have burst over the whole land, the people will remember you too; and all will remember you when the blood hounds so long baying on our track, and the wolves now howling around the fold, shall have rent the prey, where the vultures are already screaming for the offal. We will remember you, whenever we meet again in the mighty gatherings of the faithful, and in the social circle, and in the happiness of our homes. We will remember you through life, and we will not forget you at the gates of death,—thus everywhere and at all times, in our most sacred and solemn moments and in our purest thoughts gratefully cherishing your name and deeds, and, as now and here, invoking blessings on you and yours forever.

By Resolution of the Committee, regularly and fully convened.

D. FRANCIS BACON, Cor. Sec'y.

ANSWER OF MR. CLAY.

ASHLAND, April 25, 1845.

Gentlemen: The Hon. Willis Green delivered to me, a few days ago, at this place, the address to me which you did me the honor to make the 4th of March last, enrolled on parchment and enclosed in a silver case, manufactured by Wm. Adams for the occasion.

I received it with emotions of grateful sensibility which it would be vain to attempt to describe. Waiving all considerations of the causes and consequences of the recent Presidential election, of which it treats, as a past and irrevocable event, on which I have neither inclination, nor would it perhaps, be fitting for me to expatiate, I take pleasure in expressing my profound and grateful sense of the great, persevering and efficient labors of the Central Clay Committee of the City of New York during the canvass which preceded the election. And I must express also the high and lasting obligations which I feel to the Committees and to the Whigs of New York, for the ardent attachment and generous confidence towards me, displayed at the commencement and throughout the whole progress of the campaign, and now manifested in terms of fervid and touching eloquence in the address before me. The patriotism which animated them in the contest could never have been doubted; but this document, prepared after our defeat, bears conclusive evidence both of their patriotism and disinterestedness. My situation is peculiar. I have been, in spite of unexpected discomfiture, the object of honors and of compliments usually rendered only to those who are successful and victorious in the great enterprise of mankind. To say nothing of other demonstrations, the letters, addresses, and communications which I have received, since the election, from every quarter,—from collective bodies and from individuals, and from both sexes,—conveying sentiments and feelings of the warmest regard and strongest friendship, and deploring the issue of the election, would fill a large volume. I have been quite as much, if not more, affected by them, than I was by any disappointment or personal interest of my own, in the event of the contest. Among them, gentlemen, your kind address will be ever cherished by me with the most gratified feelings; and, in the durable form in which you have had the goodness to transmit it to me, it will be preserved as a precious memorial, on which my remotest descendants may gaze, as I have perused it with proud satisfaction.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect,

Your faithful friend,

H. CLAY.

JAS. R. WOOD, BENJ. DRAKE, &c.
The communication was received with lively and prolonged demonstrations of satisfaction by the assembly.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following arrangement made by the Postmaster General with reference to forwarding newspaper subscriptions after the 1st of July, when the new law goes in operation, will be as convenient for those who should happen to have an idea to pay their subscription as it will be advantageous to publishers:

"Money for newspaper subscriptions, not exceeding \$10 in each case, may be paid to a Postmaster for the purpose of being paid to the publisher of a newspaper of any other office. The Postmaster is, in such case, to give to the person paying the money, a receipt therefor, and to advise forthwith the Postmaster, who is to pay said amount of deposit. Upon presentation of this receipt, the amount is to be paid over. The Postmaster receiving the amount is to debit himself therewith in his account of contingent expenses."

ARTHUR'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.—This work, for June, is a very superior number and finishes the third volume of this justly popular Magazine. In the fourth volume still further improvements are promised. We are much gratified to see that this work is becoming properly appreciated by the reading community, for it justly deserves all the praise and patronage that can be bestowed upon it. The engravings in the present number are "Mary Ryan's Daughter," a beautiful steel plate, and "Mozart," a fine steel engraving. It is published by E. Ferret & Co., 68 South Fourth St., Philadelphia, at \$2.00 per annum.

"GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK," for June, contains two beautiful engravings, two plates of fashions, and music. On the subject of the fashions, the publisher makes the following announcement, which will no doubt be gratifying to the ladies:

"Our fair friends are informed, that on account of the many deceptions that have been practised upon them by what have purported to be the Fashions, the Publisher of the LADY'S BOOK is determined in future to publish GODEY'S AUTHENTIC COLORED FASHIONS MONTHLY. Consequently the Ladies will know where to apply for the Genuine Monthly Fashions, and not be deceived by new pretenders. Each Fashion plate will, in future, be so arranged, that in addition to its truthfulness, it may also be deemed an embellishment."

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1845.

MR. CLAY.

Mr. Clay was expected in St. Louis last Sunday, but had not arrived on Tuesday. He is most probably in the city now, as he was hourly expected. He comes on private business, and most probably will make but a short stay. There is no part of the State he could visit that he would not be heartily welcomed—and in none more heartily than this.

The St. Louis Reporter states that Senator Benton of Missouri, returned to Washington City in hot haste from his residence in Kentucky, and that it is probable he will be sent to England to conduct the Oregon negotiation. The Col. at one time, we believe, was opposed to the United States taking possession of Oregon, and was equally opposed to any other country occupying it, preferring to see an independent Republic established. We believe he now is in favor of extending our laws, taking possession, and maintaining our indisputable rights. We would prefer having the negotiations in his hands to some others that have been mentioned in connection with the mission.

MEXICO—TEXAS.

The Mexican Congress have passed a resolution recognizing the independence of Texas, on condition that Texas reject the overture of annexation from the United States Government.

The President of Texas has issued a proclamation, recommending to the citizens of the Republic the election of "deputies to meet in convention to adopt a constitution with a view to the admission of Texas as one of the States of the Union." The election took place on Wednesday last—the 4th. The convention is to assemble on the 4th of July.

BOONVILLE FOUNDRY.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that E. Gire & Co. have established a Foundry in Boonville, and are prepared to execute all orders in that line of business. Such an establishment has long been needed, in this section of country, as our citizens have heretofore been forced to go or send to St. Louis to get such articles cast as their business required. We hope the establishment will be liberally patronized.

ZOOLOGICAL.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that there will be a Zoological Exhibition in this place on Wednesday next. The St. Louis papers speak of the collection of animals as being large and varied, and worthy of a visit.

USEFUL WORKS.

We have received from the publishers a copy of Dr. Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art. These popular lectures were delivered by the Doctor at various places in the United States, and were listened to by large and intelligent audiences with profound interest. They are now being published in cheap available form by Greeley & McElrath, of New York. The series, to consist of not more than 10 or less than 14 numbers, when completed, will be one of the cheapest and most useful volumes ever issued from the press. The price is 25 cents per number.

Will the publishers send us No. 1, (we have No. 2) and the balance of the series as they appear, and we will endeavor to render them ample remuneration.

The democracy held a meeting peculiar to themselves, in this place on Monday, on the subject of a candidate for the Convention. The whole proceedings were conducted by the word of mouth, and we shall not attempt to state what was agreed upon, until we see the proceedings in print.

It was probably one of the most ludicrous affairs, of the ludicrous kind, that was ever enacted, and we feel desirous of seeing what kind of appearance the proceedings will make on paper. There was probably twenty-five individuals, great and small, whig and loco, black and white, drunk and sober, under a shade tree in front of the tavern, and a spectator at a little distance from the scene, would have come to the conclusion they were engaged in cock-fighting, ground and lofty tumbling, mumble-peg, roley-hole, or any thing else, but deliberating upon the selection of an individual for the responsible station of delegate to the convention. We shall look for the next Democrat with anxiety, see what this tremendous ingathering of the democracy have sent forth as the law.

A division of the Baptist Church has taken place. The slave and free States hereafter will be under separate organization.

MR. CLAY AND THE NEW YORK WHIGS.

We publish to-day the correspondence between Mr. Clay and the Whigs of the city of New York. We publish the correspondence for reasons of a two-fold nature: First—It contains the history, in part, of one of the most important civil events which has transpired since the formation of our government, and the schemes and means adopted which were decisive of the result. Second—It abounds with truth, pure patriotism, and unabated devotion to Mr. Clay, and the hearty response it has met, and will meet with, in the heart of every whig, shows that country and principles are dearer to them than success, and must be the source of more gratification to Mr. Clay himself, than all the honors of the Presidential Chair.

Well and truthfully, has a cotemporary remarked, Henry Clay is not President; but he is something better; he is right in the opinions of the mass of intelligent Americans. Failing to elect him to the chief magistracy, they could not rest content without some further testimony of their respect and regard than their votes afforded.

We have already recorded the fact that by means of a quiet subscription, raised in the city of New York, Mr. Clay was relieved of considerable embarrassment incurred through his generous aid extended to a relative. We since learn that the amount raised for Mr. Clay is about \$50,000, of which about \$35,000 have been appropriated to the removal of all incumbrances from his estate. Ashland therefore stands free, and its noble owner has besides a moderate sum remaining from the offerings of his friends. The testimonials were alike unsought and unexpected—a tribute to worth which the donors rejoiced in their ability to make. May the venerated object of the tribute live long to know that the thousands who profess friendship for him feel it sincerely; true alike in triumph or defeat to him, who through a life of long and arduous service, has been true to the honor and interests of the country.

Every whig, we know, will read the address, and we would have every democrat read it also. If read by the latter, in a proper spirit, they will be enabled to perceive a striking difference between the actions of the two parties, and perhaps remove some of the prejudices they harbor against the whigs.

"Gov. Edwards returned to this city, from Palmyra, on Monday last, whence he had gone to receive money under loan for the State, from the Branch Bank at that place."

Here we see the beauties of locofoco legislation. The Governor of the State is travelling from point to point, begging at the door of the Branches of the Bank to pay the interest on the debt of the State, created by his no-bank party. How is it that the State is thus reduced to this extremity, asks one? Has she been engaged in improving the water courses in different parts of the State to facilitate the farmer in conveying his produce to a market where he can get good prices for it, and to enable the merchant to convey his merchandise into the interior at a cheaper rate of freightage, and thereby lessen the tax paid by the consumer? Has she been engaged in constructing public high-ways for the accommodation of her citizens? No—nothing of this kind has been done.

Missouri is as she was twenty-five years ago in reference to internal improvements. Surely, then, your citizens are blessed with light, or no taxes at all. Not so. The citizens of Missouri are taxed higher than they are in many other States. How, then, can it be possible for her to be so behind hand in her pecuniary affairs? Now this is the very question we have been seeking an answer to. The Democrat can't tell; and right in the face of the reports of the papers, in reference to the movements of the Governor to procure money to pay the interest on the debt, that paper denies that the State is in debt at all! Where can we get the information? Could Mr. Speaker Jackson enlighten us? We hope he will, or permit his press to. We want to know how the State got so deeply in debt—how the democracy can reconcile it to themselves to see their hard, hard-money Governor, begging at the door of a rotten, swindling bank, for money—what the legislature did to pay the debt off—and what provision it made for the payment of the interest, after this year! We want light on these subjects, and will thankfully receive it from Mr. Speaker, the Democrat, the Inquirer, Herald, or almost any source. Shall we be gratified—not on our own account, but in behalf of tax payers generally.

Accounts from Havana state there will be a falling off in the sugar crop this year of about fifty per cent.

Destruction of a Village by Fire.—A fire broke out in the small village of Paris, in Washington county, Pa., on the 16th, and destroyed 17 or 18 houses, including several dwelling houses, stores, blacksmith shops, &c., &c. The village contained about twenty houses, three only of which escaped the devouring element.

STATE CONVENTION.

The last "Democrat" "jumps the fence," and begins a controversy on a new subject, prefaced, however, with an inquiry (honestly made doubtless, for its scattering shots are indicative of gross ignorance or something worse) as to what we have under consideration! By way of holding it to the point, we will state, for about the sixth time, the issue, and then meet it on the new turn it has taken.

We have under consideration, then, the subject of making the canvass for the convention a party matter, under the present party organization. It took the party side of the question—we objected, gave our reasons, founded upon the acts of its party. It has never fairly met the question, or said one word in defence of its party. It has published column after column, but instead of defending its party when called on so to do, it has been indulging in quibbles about non-essential matters, and starting new issues. We again call upon it to come to the defence of its party, and pass on to notice the last shuffle it has taken, to avoid the "important subject under consideration."

We published last week, some resolutions on the subject of the Judiciary, passed by a democratic meeting in Boonville, which opposed the election of Judges by the People, and expressed our astonishment that men professing to be Jeffersonian Democrats, should distrust the capacity of the people to choose their own officers. The resolutions themselves, declared, in so many words, that they were opposed to the people electing judges, and the simple declaration implies doubt. What is the argument used by those who oppose the election of judges by the people? Is it not almost universal, that ignorant demagogues would be chosen, and the interests of the community thereby suffer? We have heard this argument used by democrats, and no doubt the editor of the Democrat has. Does it not then imply that the people are not capable of discriminating between an ignorant demagogue and a man of sense? It does. And opposition to the election of judges by the people, generally arises from a want of confidence in the discrimination and judgment of the people, in the selection of men. If the whigs, as a party, had taken a stand against the election of judges, every democratic press in the State would have been down upon them for their federalism. The early stand the whigs in the legislature took on this subject was unexpected by the democrats, and they complained at the time, that the whigs wanted "to steal their thunder"—and instead of meeting the whigs and uniting with them on what they considered one of their strong points, and moving along in peace and harmony, they abandon their ground, and are now making war against what they last winter denominated "their thunder." This factious spirit of opposition, for the sake of opposition, shows the utter destitution of the democratic party of devotion to principle, and is a strong argument in favor of the ground we occupy, that party tactics and prejudices should not be brought into a canvass for the selection of delegates which are to remodel the permanent law of the land.

If the resolutions of the Boonville meeting mean not what we say, we should be pleased to know what they do mean: why they prefer the one mode to the other.

Gen. Armstrong left Nashville on the 21st ult., to proceed to Liverpool, via New York. Since his appointment as Consul to Liverpool, he has been detained at home as a witness in an important suit.

The Oldest Minister in the World.—The Rev. Mr. Harvey, a Baptist clergyman, 109 years of age, is still living at Frankfort, N. Y., and is engaged every Sabbath in the profession.

De Kalb county, Georgia, was visited a few days ago with a violent hail storm. In some parts of the county hail fell in lumps the size of large goose eggs. The corn, cotton and other crops were literally beaten into the earth; the trees were stripped of their fruit and foliage, and in some places the ravines, at the base of steep hills, were covered to the depth of four feet.

The Democrat is still silent on the subject of the State debt.

Dr. Franklin Cannon, of Cape Girardeau county, ex-Lieutenant Governor, and David Porter, of Wayne county, are candidates for the Convention in the district composed of the counties in which they reside. Both democrats.

Thos. L. Anderson, of Marion, and Joshua Gentry, of Monroe, are candidates for the Convention in the district composed of the counties of Marion and Monroe.—Both whigs.

The Plague.—The last arrival brings intelligence that the plague had broken out at Jerusalem, and was carrying off forty persons daily.

Mr. Raymond, the Texan Charge to this country, left Washington City for Texas on the 21st ult.

OREGON—SIR ROBERT PEELE.

The following extract from the Washington Union, the organ of the administration, is in reply to the speech of Sir Robert Peel, published in our last:

It is scarcely necessary for us, at this time, to descant upon the tone which Sir Robert is employing a second time in connection with our own country. We shall not discuss the question whether it is or is not intended to present any menace to the United States; much less is it necessary for us to remark how well calculated any thing like a menace would be to rouse up the spirit of our own country. We desire peace; but we will not yield our rights and honor to maintain it. On the contrary, it appears to us that Sir Robert Peel's declarations in Parliament, and the arrangements, as reported in the newspapers, are not of a character to confirm the bonds of peace between the two countries.

All these revelations show that the course of the British ministry, in and out of Parliament, whether it was, or was not, intended to make any impression upon ourselves, has actually raised the speculations of war to a little like fever heat on both sides of the channel. It is well, of course, for us to turn our eyes to all these signs—to be prepared for either fortune; and for the people to look into the question, and prepare themselves to stand by their country in any alternative which may be ultimately presented to us. We cannot doubt that the great body of the whig party, and the best of their presses, will rally around the banner of the Union, in behalf of its rights—however some two or three "organs of foreign influence" would seem by their course to deserve such an epithet, and, if not uphold the views of Great Britain, yet lend to their country a less efficient support, than her rights and interests would seem to require. For ourselves, we have no fears of the result. Defending, as we do, the course of the administration, because it acts upon the great principles which we have supported for forty years—and because, whilst it would desire peace and would decline no wise, amicable mode for preserving it, yet it prefers, even to peace, any disgraceful concessions of our rights to any foreign power; we see no reason to fear for the country.

Let an honorable peace abide with us; we should hail it with pleasure. If Great Britain, however, should seek to bluster us into terms, and demand any concessions: the expense of national principle and national honor, our nation will not shrink from the alternative thus forced upon our adoption. We fear no consequences. But we prefer to let the correspondent of a whig press speak for us in the following extracts from the "London correspondent of the New York Courier":

"In an earnest desire for peace, and a wish to avoid the use of all irritating language, we are not bound to lose sight of all patriotic feeling and all sense of national dignity; and when the English press superciliously warns us of the 'consequences of war,' we may well address the same warning to Great Britain; and we may, moreover, calmly and dispassionately maintain that those 'consequences' would ultimately prove more disastrous to England than to ourselves."

"At first, the commerce of both countries would receive a shock mutually ruinous. Our Atlantic coast might, and doubtless would, suffer severely from sudden and energetic attacks, by forces suddenly concentrated for the purpose. Our northwestern frontier might also suffer. The first year of war would probably be a disastrous one for us; but then our enormous internal resources would begin to develop themselves. Twenty millions of people are not to be conquered by any invading power on earth. While England was exhausting her already sorely overstrained resources, ours would just be coming into operation, with all the freshness of their youth, upon them. The locks of our strength have never been shorn, and that strength waits but an opportunity and necessity to display itself."

Virginia Wheat Crops.—We are glad to learn that the wheat crops in Virginia have much improved within the last few weeks, and give promise of an abundant yield.

Abolition Convention.—The Abolitionists in and about Cincinnati, have issued a circular, calling a Southern and Western Convention, to be held at Cincinnati on the 11th inst.

Turks' Island.—By the brig Planet, at New York, which left Turks' Island on the 13th ult., information has been received, that, owing to the scarcity of provisions, the inhabitants were almost in a state of starvation. So great was the famine, that vessels were boarded in the passage, in the hope of obtaining from them the necessities of life. Flour was selling at \$14 a barrel, and all other provisions in proportion.

The small pox is quite prevalent in New York city. Over 100 persons, chiefly children, have died there, within the last six weeks.

The Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth announces the death of Benjamin Selby, Auditor of State, on the 25th ult.

The Alton Telegraph says: "Out of twenty-two prominent leaders of the Locofoco party in this State, that visited Washington, to witness the inauguration of Mr. Polk, but more particularly to secure appointments for themselves, not one of them succeeded. All the prominent offices filled in, or given to residents of Illinois, were made from among those who remained at home."

The amount of flour inspected in St. Louis during the year ending June 1st, 1845, according to the books of the inspector, was seventy-one thousand and seventy nine barrels.